easing the yacht all that was possible Capt. Rhodes kept the topeail on her until the boat was well out in the open. It is well that this happened as it did, for otherwise the masthead men would have been aloft when

this happened as it did, for otherwise the masthead men would have been aloft when the mast went.

After clearing the Castle Hill Point Capt. Rhodes barely kept the Constitution going while the topsail was taken in. When the yacht was again filled away she started on the starboard tack in the direction of the lightship. Passing out through the channel the defender pounded a great deal, and sent the water up in spray on either side of her bow. She stood up as well as on her previous trials, and it was evident that no attempt was to be made to set a working topsail, but that they were going to be content with lower sails for the day. She was footing very fast and soon the two boats that were following her were left far astern. The newspaper men had about made up their minds to put back to Newport when the mast was seen to go. The yacht had kept the same tack since leaving the mainland. It seemed from a distance as if the topmest snapped first about two thirds of the way down from the masthead, but everything was done so quickly that it was hard to tell. Following this the mast was seen to bend in the middle and everything was over.

The mast and sail did not seem to go with a rush, but it slowly and gracefully went over to leeward and hung there a tangled

and everything was over.

The mast and sail did not seem to go with a rush, but it slowly and gracefully went over to leeward and hung there a tangled mass. From a distance it looked as if the mainsail had been lowered quickly, but there was no mast standing. With the sweeping overboard of the rigging one of the mates was carried overboard with it. The crew was quick to action and the boat carried on deck was put overboard and the man picked up. In speaking of it later he could not account for it. He said that the first thing that he knew he was in the water. He was somewhat exhausted when taken on board.

Capt. Rhodes had just given up the wheel to Nat. Herreshoff and had gone forward to take a look at the headsais. The first thing that he knew there was a crash and on looking aloft there was nothing standing. Mr. Duncan and the captain at once went to work to find out if anyone was hurt and were much relieved to find that there was nothing the matter in this line. The launch Scimitar was the first alongside the Constitution and placed at Mr. Duncan's disposal, but he declined the offer, saying that no one was hurt and that they did not need any assistance. A steam fisherman also came up and offered to give them a line, but his offer was also declined.

The Constitution was a pitiable looking object as she lay tossing about on the seas.

The Constitution was a pitiable looking object as she lay tossing about on the seas. V, while the rigging and sails were dragging in the water. The two pieces of the topmast were floating alongside, the boom was resting on the port quarter, while the gaff stuck up parallel with the mast. The seasons was in horrible shape. The headcanvas was in horrible shape. The head-sails were wrapped about the bow and bobstays and the mainsail was twisted into a shapeless object. Mr. Duncan was standing on the bows assisting in the into a shapeless object. Mr. Dilingar was standing on the bows assisting in the period of clearing away the wreckage, while his guests were standing aft. Capt. Rhodes at the wheel took the yacht out of the trough of the sea. Mr. Herreshoff was standing looking at the mast and the damage it had done. The crew went to work in getting the sails on board, which work occupied a long time. It is not known how much the sails are torn, but the mainsail must be in bad shape. All the sails are on deck tobad shape. All the sails are on deck to-night, a wet mass.

On close examination of the yacht it

was seen that the starboard lower mast-head spreader, which was on the weather side, had broken off close to the mast and to this all the damage is attributed. The below the lower spreaders, almost as pointed at the top as the blade of a knife. At about 3 o'clock the Constitution took a line from the Eugenie and an hour later she was tied up to her moorings, where three hours beshe rode as gracefully as any yacht

grams to the members of the syndicate telling of the accident, after which he talked with the correspondent of The content of the syndicate telling and artillery practice of State troops happened yesterday he would not have been so much surprised, as the yacht was then put to a most severe test. The wind also was much stronger than it was to-day, although there was very little difference in the sea conditions. He further said that the accident was undoubtedly due to the breaking of the spreader. There have happened and that it would In answer to the inquiry possible to say. An extra mast was ordered last January, but it has not been finished.

The Constitution, Mr. Duncan said,
would be taken to Bristol to-morrow and
all special speed possible would be made

respondent hailed Mr. Duncau and inquired if any one was hurt on board. On board the Eugenie were Mrs. Nat Herreshoff and Mrs. J. B. Herreshoff. They seemed to be much troubled over the accident.

On her return to Newport she made a stop alongside the Mount Morris and the capitain of the latter was informed of the secident. She immediately went carried.

She immediately went outside. but the Constitution was in tow when she reached the yacht. At the yacht club station quite a number of persons had gathered, all anxious to hear the particulars, and to-night nothing else can be heard except

onstitution talk.

Frank Sturgess, owner of the schooner Frank Sturgess, owner of the schooner yacht Palmer, said this afternoon that it demonstrated that steel masts were not to be depended upon, and he could not see why they should be expected to stand. He further said it was the same with a mast as with any iron work, that if a rivet or bolt is misplaced or broken something is bound to happen. As soon as the yacht had been ried up to her moorings scores of boats went tied up to her moorings scores of boats went out to her and hundreds of pictures taken as she was, with her mast very much re-

sembling a huge crane.
In a talk with members of the crew of the Constitution who were ashore to-night was learned that although no one was seri-The captain while standing forward was struck in the face with a piece of flying rigging. One of the orew was also hit on the head by a block failing from aloft and stunned for a time. They say that it is a miracie that no one was more seriously hurt, and the masthead men think that

they had a narrow escape.

It was stated to-night that the mast had it was stated to-night that the most had a couple of days, been giving trouble for a couple of days, and that Mr. Herreshoff was on board to-day to look into the trouble. It was also stated that the mast could be seen to buckle stated that the mast could be seen to buckle and that the crew was looking for it to go. It is said that Capt. Rhodes saw the mast bulging forward and that he was looking at it when the accident happened. While he was at the helm he had favored the boat

in every way possible, but as soon as Mr. Herreshoff took the wheel he gave her a

which broks off clean at the lower mast-head, where it telescopes. The lower mast followed as it was unable to stand the great strain. It seems that the second mate was to leeward when the crash came and he rushed up to windward. The yacht coming up suddenly on an even keel he shot through the air and went overboard. Mr. Duncan will ask the New York Yacht Club to postpone the races scheduled for June 15 and 15, that he may have time to make repairs.

June 15 and 16, that he may have time to make repairs.

BRISTOL, June 4.—So far as can be learned nothing is being done about the Herreshoff shops to-night of an urgent nature due to the dismantling of the Constitution. There is general regret that the accident should have occurred, but in view of the fact that the same thing happened to the Columbia without any serious effect on the ultimate result nobody is cast down over it. A new steel mast is being made here for the Constitution, but it is nowhere near completion and it is believed that even if an extra effort were made to push it the mast could not be completed inside of one month. It is thought here that instead of rushing work on the new mast the old mast will be

It is thought here that instead of rushing work on the new mast the old mast will be taken out and repaired, as was Columbia's. In the latter case the mast was replated and new frames put in where the fracture occurred. This work can doubtless be finished in a week or ten days. It is expected that the Constitution will come up here to-morrow.

The following telegram was received by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club at the clubhouse on West Forty fourth street last night from W. B. Duncan, Jr.:

"Spreader carried away, which let mast go. Nobody hurt."

WILL COST THE STATE \$35,000. Heavy Expense of Sending the Thirteenth Artillery to Fisher's Island This Summer.

It will cost the State \$35,000, in addition to the pay of the men, to send the Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery of Brooklyn, into encampment this summer. Some months ago Secretary of War Root, gave permission to the regiment to make use of the Government grounds at Fisher's Island, but as the place is not equipped for artillery practice it was necessary for the State to appropriate the money to provide armament and instruments. Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment said last night:
"The regiment has been ordered into camp

at Fisher's Island from July 6 to July 14 but the condition of the fortification is not quite what might have been expected after the promises of assistance made by Secretary Root when he reviewed the regiment last winter. The State has had to spend over \$25,000 in providing us with disappearing guns and the latest patterns of mortars. Fisher's Island has no ordnance of this description. It is doubtful if the regiment will have a, opportunity to drill with rapid fire guns. It is said that rapid firing guns are already at Fisher's Island, but that they are not mounted. at Fisher's Island from July 6 to July 14

and the mainsail was twisted peless object. Mr. Duncag was took the starting in the was standing aft. Capt. Rhodes el took the yacht out of the trough. Mr. Herreshoff was standing the mast and the damage it had a crew went to work in getting on board, which work occupied e. It is not known how much the orn, but the mainsail must be in that the starboard lower mastader, which was on the weather broken off close to the mast and the damage is attributed. The state part out of the yacht it that the starboard lower mastader, which was on the weather broken off close to the mast and the damage is attributed. They are the damage is attributed. They are the the damage is attributed. They are the damage is attributed. They are the damage is attributed to the fact of the camp ground may be readily summed up by the figure 0.

"In the centre of the camp ground may be readily summed up by the figure 0.

"In the centre of the camp ground may be readily summed up by the figure 0.

"In the centre of the camp ground there were two stagnant pools I represented to the Federal authorities that they were two stagnant pools I represented to the Federal authorities that they were detrimental to health and that besides they were so situated as to interfers with infantry drilling. The ponds, however, have not been tilled in, but we will take with us several was informed when I was at Washington that there were no funds of which the Government could not the constitution took a line from its expension of the variety of the camp ground may be readily summed up by the flurited States for vernment, out an artillery practice ground may be readily summed up by the flurited States for vernment, out an artillery practice for the during the provide facilities of the order of the camp ground that they were two stagnant pools I represented to the Federal authorities that they were two stagnant pools I represented to the Federal authorities that they were the camp ground the decident of the camp ground the decident of the camp ground the stagnant p

DOHERTY BACK IN PARK ROW.

Park and Street Cleaning Departments at Odds About Street Vendors.

The Park Board professes to be wholly unconcerned over the raids directed by the Street Cleaning Department against stands and wagons about the City Hall Park bold-

"The matter of jurisdiction will arrange it-Willis Holly yesterday "To tell the truth.
I believe there would have been no fuss of this kind at all had Commissioner Nagle himself been about, instead of being abed with a fractured knee. The Park Board will not interfere with the Street Cleaning Commissioner, nor are we going to dispute with him over his alleged jurisdiction, but no permits issued will be revoked without cause.

"Have you ever seen it?"

"I think so."

Lawyer Peabody then turned to Trustee William P. McKenzie, who was present, and asked him to hand over the Eddy decided of trust. Hanna then identified it and Peabody asked to have it introduced in evidence. Counsel for Mrs. Eddy desired to read it first, and they scanned it cause. self in the course of time," said Secretary

The Constitution. Mr. Duncan said, would be taken to Bristol to-morrow and all special speed possible would be made to get her into commission again.

In comparing the accident to-day with that to the Columbia, Mr. Duncan said he thought the Columbia's mast bent over about a foot lower down than did the Constitution's, otherwise it was practically the same kind of a break. He said that no damage was done by falling spars; that everything went overboard to leeward, and he did not think that there was so much as a scratch on the boat. Mr. Duncan looks upon the accident as if all his work thus far had been for nothing, as with the new mast and sails he will practically have to begin all over again. Of course the drill that the craz' has precived will stand them well, but "will be so hate when they get to work again to at they will be badiy handicapped. Mr. Duncan will go to Bristol with the defender tomorrow, and will then probably go to New York. An idea of speed the An idea of the speed the Constitution was making can be had when it is said that from the she cast off from her moorings until the accident happened it was forty-eight minutes and she had covered about eight miles, and this dead to windward and part of the time with nothing except lower sails. It was 135 o'clock when the mast went, and five minutes later The Sux correspondent hailed Mr. Duncan and inquired if any one was hurt on board. On board the Eugenie were Mrs. Nat Herreshoff and Mrs. It has the procession of the control of the control of the special season Gets, while Big Offenders Go Free.

Zeiton Newouer, a waiter employed in a cafe at 237 East Houston street, was discussed with the control of the contro

eare at 287 East Houston street, was discharged yesterday in Special Sessions, where he was on trial for violating the excise law Newouer said that one Sunday last month he invited Policeman E. W. Stevenson of the Eidridge street station to have a drink for good fellowship's sake, and that after it Stevenson arrested him.
"We will not proceed with this case, but will discharge the defendant," said Justice

"We will not proceed with this case, but will discharge the defendant," said Justice Jerome after hearing this testimony, "This Court is tired of being made a fool of in these cases. If there is a christening party anywhere, some one is sure to be arrested. Any little German place is sure to be hounded by a policeman, and if they catch a laboring man buying a can of beer on Sunday they arrest the barkeeper.

"But all the big salbons and the big dives that can pay for it are allowed to violate the excise law all over the city with impunity. They are never molecule. It seems to be only those who cannot pay for it who are molested. The one decent arrest made of late was where an officer in full uniform went into a big saloon, bought a glass'of whiskey and arrested the proprietor. What was the result? The poor officer was razooed by his inspector and razooed with testimony taken before a stenographer, and altogether made to feel that he had committed a dishonorable act instead of a commendable one.

"This Court is sick and tired of the ractag and bobtail riffrail of excise cases presented to tevery day. If a big saloon proprietor is arrested the testimony of officers at the trial always fails to pass. The Court is being made a fool of."

New Chief Justice in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. June 4 -The first matter which came before the Illinois Supreme Court at Its meeting to-day for the June term was the election of a Chief Justice to term was the election of a Chief states to succeed Carroll D. Boggs. The rule which gives this position to the Justice next in order or seniority who has not served as third Justice within six years insured the selection of Justice Magnuder. The new Chief Justice has his home in Chicago, where he has lived since 1861. He is now past 60 years of age. He was born in Mississippi. Colorado

Herreshoff took the wheel he gave her a rap full and everything went.

The spreaders used on the vacht are a new idea. Formerly they were stationary, but those on the Constitution were fastened to the must in a socket and they moved forward and aft with the motion of the yacht. It is thought that in one of these sudden jerks the weather spreader snapped off and this was followed by the topmast,

MRS. WOODBURY TESTIFIES:

DENIES THAT SHE DID EVIL THINGS. AS MRS. EDDY CHARGED.

the Scene of Sharp Logal Fighting— Mrs. Eddy's Domination of the Sect— Her Control of the Sects rublications. Boston, Mass., June 4.-The Woodbury.

Eddy libel suit appears to be nearing its end This afternoon, after having many of his questions ruled out and the admission of certain letters disputed by opposing counself Frederick W. Peabody, Mrs. Woodbury's lawyer, announced that he had no other witnesses by whom he hoped to prove that Mrs. Eddy authorized the publication of her mes-sage in the Boston Herald and the two Christian Science magazines as to the "Babylonish woman," and that his remaining witnesses were summoned for the purpose of showing the common understanding of the message.

Accordingly, Judge Bell said he would hear the arguments of counsel upon the question of whether or not the publication of the message was sanctioned by "Mother" Eddy. Lawyer Samuel J. Elder spoke briefly for the defence and Lawyer Peabody will for the day fifteen minutes earlier than the usual time.

been excused for the day, Mesers. Elder and Bartlett, counsel for Mrs. Eddy, entered the court and the trial was resumed by recalling "Judge" Septimus J. Hanna to the witness stand. His attention was called to an article in the May number of the Christian Science Journal of 1897, signed by Mrs. Eddy and referring to

Mrs. Woodbury.

The article said, in substance, under the title of "Question and Answer," that Mrs. Woodbury was trying to make the public believe that she was Mrs. Eddy's friend, but that Mrs. Eddy thought she was anything but friendly.

The Court allowed the article to be read as evidence tending to show the existence of malice on the part of Mrs. Eddy. This was another victory for Mrs. Woodbury in the legal battle

Counsel then went back to Hanna's conversations with Mrs. Eddy about an answer that was made by him to Mrs. Woodbury's exposure of Christian Science in the Arena

about the matter?" asked Mr. Peabody. "Yes, expressly." "Then you did regard the article of suffi-

"Did you go to Concord to see Mrs. Eddy

cient importance to make a special trip to Concord?

"What did Mrs. Eddy say?"

Counsel for defence objected. "Oh," replied Mr. Peabody, "this witness

is a trained lawyer. He knows exactly how to avoid giving the testimony in this case that he is expected to give." "Counsel will refrain from making such

instructions," said Judge Bell, and the case Lawyer Peabody then offered section 5 of Article 20 of the by-laws of the First Church

of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in force in 1899, when Mrs. Woodbury was dropped from membership. The Court would not allow the by-law to be read to the jury, and counsel took an exception.
"By whom was your salary fixed?" asked

"We object," said the defence.
"If the object is to show that Mrs. Eddy had

anything to do with fixing his salary, I will allow it," ruled the Court.

"I want to show, your Honor, that Mrs. Eddy, through her so-called deeds of trust and her other control, practically fixed the salary of the editor." The question was repeated, and Editor

Hanna replied that he held his place at the behest of the Board of Trustees. "Doesn't every one of the Board of Trustees

hold his office at the pleasure of Mrs. Eddy?" "We object," said the defence. "Have you the deed of trust in which Mrs. Eddy turned over the publishing business to the trustees who hire you?"

"Have you ever seen it?"

deed of trust virtually puts a string upon every trustee and enables Mrs. Eddy to choose them all. In that way the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society became merely assistants to Mrs. Eddy. The deed, as read by Mr. Peabody to the

deadls, "subject only to my supervision" bits Ediy inserted, which practically allows her to do as she pleases. "None of the trus-tees shall do envihing to displease Mrs. Eddy of the Mether Church, and Mrs. Eddy is to fill vacancies." vacancies."
Under cross-examination by Mr. Peabody,
litor Hanna testified: "I have been editor
the Christian Science Journal for nine
ars. I was editor for seven years when
e alleged libel was printed. It was cus-

HALF A MAN.

When a man is sick and can only work half the time he is practically half a man.

It requires his whole physical energy to do half a man's work. In general the weak run down condition which cuts the strength and energy in half is due to disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and other organs of digestion and nutrition. You could not expect a half starved man to work more than half the time. The condition of the man

with weak stomach is that of the half starved man. He is weak through lack of nutrition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect nutrition of the body and so restores the strength.

"I had stomach trouble from birth," writes Mr. Willis Seaman, of "I had stomach trouble from birth," writes
Mr. Willis Seaman, of
Washingtonville, Orauge Co., N. Y., "and suffered
with it more or less as I grew up.
At the age of 25 I was broken
down with dyspepsia, My suffering was terrible. Could not eat
a few certain things and was not
able to work half the time. Rvery thing I tried only gave me
temporary relief. My wife finally
persuaded me to try Dr. Fierce's
Golden Medical Discovery and
'Pleasant Pellets.' I took alt
bottles of Golden Medical Discovery' and two viais of Doctor,
Fierce's Pleasant Pellets. I ben
felt so well that I stopped tak in g
medicine. Several incu'ts heve
passed and I can do the lardest
kind of work, can ea anything
that is set before me und enjoy
it. I am 27 years old and this
is the first time. I have goer

Dr. Pierce's Physant Pellets cure con-

Journal ever know Mrs. Eddy to use such language as she used in the alleged libel?

"We object," shouted the defence.

"What is your object in asking the question, Mr. Peabody? inquired the Court. Mr. Peabody replied:

"We want to show that it was not the kind of language ordinarily used by Mrs. Eddy, but that it was exceptional and that it was used knowingly and intentionally to refer to Mrs. Woodbury."

irs. Woodbury."

Then I'll not allow it at present, ruled "Then I'll not allow it at present," ruled "A copy of the by laws, including the tenets f the church, was shown to Mr. Hanna, but he published tenets did not contain any efference to Mrs. Eddy's relations to the hurch.

reference to Mrs. Eddy's relations to the church.

"Could a person who did not believe that 'Science and Health,' of which Mrs. Eddy is the reported author, was inspired be admitted as a member of the Christian Science Church." Objection of the defence sustained.

"I submit, your Honor," said Lawyer Pesbody, "that you should let us show that the only foundation of the Christian Science religion is the 'Science of Health,' of which Mrs. Eddy says she is the author, and I do not contend that any rational human being can put any credence in Mrs. Eddy's contention that she brought a divine message. I don't see how any sane person in this twentieth century can believe that her book is a divine revelation, but I want to show by this witness that thousands of her followers are sincere and do believe in such things, and that, therefore, anything she might say against a person would naturally carry great weight with those who believed her word was the voice of God."

The Court held that counsel could not compel the witness to state what other Christian Scientists believed, but might ask Mr.

voice of God."

The Court held that counsel could not compel the witness to state what other Christian Scientists believed, but might ask Mr. Hanna his own belief, and then whether he thought many other members believed as he did.

did.
"Do you know whether Mrs. Eddy's followers believe that when she speaks on occasions like the one when she delivered the alleged libellous message she speaks as a voice from God?"

"I don't know what the other Christian Scientists believe." Did you ever teach that Mrs. Eddy's book or her messages were inspired by God?" The defense objected.

"Have you ever talked with other Christian Scientists about their views of Mrs. Eddy?" "Yes, but I don't know what they believe." If you did know what other Christian Scientists thought of Mrs. Eddy, is there any reason why you should not tell it?"

"None in the world."

"None in the world."

"None in the world."

"Then am I to understand that the very reason why the editor of the Christian Science publications does not tell me what Christian Scientists in general believe about Mrs. Eddy is that he is ignorant of what their opinion is?"

"I don't know."

"I don't know."
"You have a bias in this case, have you

"I don't know."

"You have a bias in this case, have you not?"

"I will have to ask counsel to define 'bias."

"Oh, you are a lawyer," said Judge Bell, growing somewhat disgusted with Hanna's equivocations, "you know what the word bias means." Pressed again by various questions from the plaintiff's counsel. Hanna finally admitted that he did have a "strong interest" in the case. He would not admit that his "strong interest" was strong enough to be called an "intense" interest.

Mrs. Josephine Curtis Woodbury, the plaintiff in the case, was the next witness. Under direct examination by Lawyer Peabody Mrs. Woodbury testified:

"I am married, but my husband is dead. He died on May 10, 1899. I first met Mrs. Eddy in 1878 at the home of Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Choate, in Boston, the witness who was on the stand vesterday. I first studied Christian Science under Mrs. Choate, and in 1881 I studied under Mrs. Eddy I got the degree of doctor of Christian Science from Mrs. Eddy in 1888.

"My relations with Mrs. Eddy for the first years of our acquaintance," continued Mrs. Woodbury, "were not intimate, but they were of Christian Science very often?"

"Yes, while she was in Boston and other places near here; but I never went up to Concord often."

The remainder of the morning session of court was consumed in showing to Mrs. Woodbury letters she had received from Mrs. Eddy so that they could be marked for identification. In one letter of Feb. 28, 1895, Mrs. Eddy wrote, "Malicious hypnotism is no excuse for sin," but counsel for Mrs. Eddy objected when Lawyer Peabody naked the witness to explain what that passage referred to.

Where were described in the afternoon.

notion is no excuse for ain, but counsel for Mrs. Eddy objected when Lawyer Peabody asked the witness to explain what that passage referred to.

When court convened in the afternoon Mrs. Woodbury was asked: "On April 8, 1895, when you received this letter from Mrs. Eddy, had you been guilty of lying or cheating or breaking the Decalogue?"

Thad not, "replied the plaintiff.

A letter of April 17, 1895, from Mrs. Eddy to the plaintiff was identified. In that letter Mrs. Eddy "commanded" Mrs. Woodbury to "stop living falsely and leading an inpure life," and said that Mrs. Eddy was "not ignorrant of your sins. The letter also spoke of "M. A. M.," which Mrs. Eddy declared in the letter had caused all of Mrs. Woodbury's troubles.

"What did she mean by the three letters"

"What did she mean by the three letters 'M. A. M.'?"
"Malicious animal magnetism," said Mrs.
"Malicious animal magnetism," said Mrs.

importance to bear laying before the jury in detail.

Miss Ellen M. Winchester of Malden was next called by Mr. Peabody. She was a handsome young woman attired in the latest style and she smiled sweetly at Judge Bell, when he told her not to be in a hurry to tell her story. She testified that she had been a Christian Science student under Mrs. Woodbury. About June 5, 1899, she purchased a copy of the Boston Herald and read the report of the annual communion at the First Church of Christ Scientist and had read the passage in Miss Eddy's message referring to the Bostonish women." In response to questions by Luwyer Peabody Miss Winchester said she did not know whether she purchased the Herald at Mrs. Woodbury's request or of her own accord. Mr. Peabody tried to refresh her memory by relating a conversation he ha with her on the subject in his office, when she told him the reason she went to the Herald office direct was because a copy could not be purchased upon the newsstands, but even then the witness did not recall just the reason for going to the office for the paner.

Finding that he could not get from his witness what he wanted her to say, Mr. Peabody addressed the Court and said that he

recall just the reason for going to the office for the paper.

Finding that he could not get from his witness what he wanted her to say, Mr. Peabody addressed the Court and said that he had reached the bottom of his list of witnesses by whom he hoped to prove the connection between Mrs. Eddy and the publication of the message of June 4, 1896 Judge Bell said he would hear counsel upon the question of connecting Mrs. Eddy with the publication. Lawyer Elder addressed the Court saying that he would talk but briefly upon the the matter, as there was no time for preparation. He dwelt upon the words 'Copyright by Mary Baker Eddy, 'which appeared upon the Christian Schaes Journal and Sintins.' He did not know whether the notice of copyright appeared upon the article in the Boston Herold, but at all events he did not believe that, if it were there, it should be taken as evidence that the publication was authorized by Mrs. Eddy.

Some questic nas to the ownership of the Christian Science Publishing Company had created doubt regarding it, Mr. Elder went on to say, but Mrs. Eddy received the to it and within three days made a gift of it to the Board of Directors, so that title and all interest in it was out of Mrs. Eddy's hands at the time of the publication of the message. She had no control whatever in the management of the business, but she did reserve the right in her deed to take back the Christian Science Journal should she to elect. All that could be convergenced to take back the Christian Science Journal should she to elect. All that could be convergenced in her name, said Mr Elder, was the managine itself and not its contonts.

William G. Nixen, the man who threw a bomb into the Eddy camp yesterday by declaring that he hated to see any human being even Mrs. Modebury-abused as she had been by Mrs. Eddy, said to-day that although he did not have the slightest pecuniary interest in the outcome of the case he would like to see the inside workings of the Christian Science movement exposed. On the witness stand he testi

he siid not have the shightest pecuniary interest in the outcome of the case he would like to see the inside workings of the Christian Science movement exposed. On the witness stand he testified that he was a Christian Scientist at the time he was Mrs. Eddy's publisher, but was now no longer a Christian Scientist. When asked to-day privately to explain what ever induced him to become a Christian Scientist and how he came to lose all faith in the movement he said:

"I was drawn into the provement, like others, because I believed that Christian Scientist and how he came to lose all faith in the movement he said:

"I was drawn into the provement, like others, because I believed that Christian Science had the power to heal. I was never healed of anything myself, but I had friends who attributed their cures to the Science In September, 1889, I took hold of the publication business for Mrs. Eddy and conducted it until January, 1883. When I took hold the concern was in a bad way financially.

"Mrs. Eddy's 'Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures,' was published by me on a royalty. The volumes cost 47 cents to produce and sold for from \$3 to \$3, according to the binding. Thus, if Mrs. Eddy's recent published statements he correct—that she has sold over 260,000 volumes—she must have cleared from \$30,000 to \$100,000 net on the sale of her. Science and Health' alone.

"And if her other published statement is correct—that she has pupils, all of whom must have paid \$300 each, and many who paid more—she has cleared over \$1,200,000 in her lessons to pupils. We would roughly estimate that she has taken in round numbers \$2,000,000.

As Mrs. Eddy is a very matter-of-fact woman in all material matters except her theory that there is no matter, and has invested in land

extensively, she can easily be rated now as a very substantial millionaire.

"But what caused you to lose your faith in Christian Science?" he was asked.

"My knowledge of the inside workings of the publication of the Eddy works forced upon me the overwhelming conclusion that the whole thing was but one gigantic moneymaking scheme.

"I found that one could not remain in a position of responsibility in connection with the movement without intrigue and hypocalsy; and I saw that the only honest persons in the movement were those who were blinded by the same delusions which tricked me into the fold in 1889. For a long time before I decided to give up the whole thing my doubt was growing lach day it got stronger, until at last I found that I could no longer remain a Christian Scientist, accepting money for the teaching of one of the most pernicious delusions of modern times. But as for any real Christian spirit that might be supposed to be in the movement, that is illustrated by the way in which Mrs. Woodbury was treated. I am not here to defend Mrs. Woodbury, but I do say that in dealing with her they did not imitate Jesus of Nazareth.

"They did not try to throw any Christian mantle of charity over this unfortunate woman. They did not even treat her with the rudimentary justice of an Indian. I have lived among the Sioux Indians and I verily believe that the Sioux Indians and I verily believe that the Sioux Indians show more genuine justice in dealing with their victims than did the Christian Scientists with Mrs. Woodbury, for the Sioux Indians always grant to the accused the right of speech to state his side of the case. In Mrs. Woodbury's case she was excommunicated forever without any opportunity to be heard. Believe me, as one who was once on the Inside, one who went into the movement honestly and could not conscientiously remain in it—Christian Science is a monumental humbug. It has seen its greatest prosperity as a moneymaking enterprise, and a few more trials like this will have be seen the measage about the

SENATOR LA ROCHE'S EXCURSION To London and Gay Paris -- Liout-Gov. Wood-

Ment-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and former Senator William J. La Roche will be fellow voyagers to Europe to-day in the steamship St. Louis, the latter as Mr. Woodruff's guest during the entire trip over and back, covering a period of about a month. Both gentlemen have long been close and Brooklyn and fellow members of the Montauk Club, but politically they are wide apart which Mr. Woodruff is going to give the ex-Senator. Mr. Woodruff came down from his camp in the Adirondacks last Wednesday and spent the evening at the Montaul Club, where he met Mr. La Roche and other friends. Mr. Woodruff casually referred to his approaching trip to Europe and expressed regret that he would have to go alone this time.

"Senator," he remarked addressing Mr.

La Roche, "If you'll go with me a week from to-day, I'll pay the cost of the trip."

"Done," replied Mr. La Roche. "I never take a dare."

"Oh, you don't mean it. You are only bluffing, said Mr. Woodruff.

"Well, we'll see about the bluff later on," rejoined Mr. La Roche, and then the talk drifted to other subjects.

On the following day Mr. LaRoche quietly made all his arrangements to take the trip, but it was not until yesterday morning that he formally notified Mr. Woodruff of his purpose to accept his offer. Mr. LaRoche said last night:

"The story is all true that I am going to Europe in the St. Louis to-morrow and that Mr. Woodruff is going to foot the bill. I want to show Tim that I was not bluffing when I called his offer a week ago. I am only going to take 350 along, just to help along with the tips while we are doing Paris and London. I expect to have a splendid time. The Governor will find out this time that he is not selling gold bricks to weak-kneed Republicans. This trip will give me a fine opportunity to see how much of a stayer the Governor is for a long race on a heavy track.

It is said that Mr. Woodruff will also have track."

it is said that Mr. Woodruff will also have another guest in the person of a leading Assemblyman, to whom he made the same

of his patrons some little trinket which cost him a cent or two, and in this way he got ever the rule established by the Laundryngen's Union which for bade him to charge less than the regulation rates for shirts, collars and cuffs. Almost every day he has a novelty to attract patrons. The children of the neighborhood flock to his place with their bundles of laundry, knowing they will be rewarded with a china cup or saucer or some Chinese toy.

One little girl residing on Evergreen avenue was met at her door by her mother, who had been shopping. She asked the child where she was going. The child explained hat she had a bundle of her father's shirts and collars which she was taking to the gift laundry. Upon opening the bundle the mother discovered that everything in it was snowy white and had only been returned from the laundry on the previous day.

"Well," said the little girl, "it's no difference if they are clean, for I brought them that way last week and the Chinaman gave me a present just the same."

U. S. Cotton Duck Corporation Formed. TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—The United States Cotton Duck Corporation, with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, was incorauthorized capital of \$50,000,000, was incorporated here this afternoon. The company is to manufacture and deal in cotton duck and cotton goods of all kinds and it proposes to absorb a number of existing concerns engaged in making these goods. One-half of the capital stock is to be preferred, with 6 per cent cumulative dividends, The incorporators are Robert E. Green of Elizabeth, Albert C. Wall of South Orange, and Edward Miller of New York

San Francisco, June 4 .- In a competitive examination by the United States Geological Survey, honors have again come to a University of California man, Frank C. Calkins Over fifty men graduated from all the lead-Navy, who was navigating officer of the Olympia at the battle of Manila Bay.

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And Now There Is a Fine Old Row Over the

St. Paul's Churchyard Incident. There were indications yesterday that the controversy over the removal of Irish flags from the decorations placed on the graves and monuments of distinguished Irishmen on Memorial Day was about to develop into a fine old row. Matters were further complicated by the discovery that in the latter experiments. Dr. Lazier, one of a hundred or more who volunteered to risk being bitten by Cuban mosquitoes, die being bitten by the Philo-Celtin Society had been torn down on Monday night, as had been those

ascertain whether or not this was the work of vandals. Comptroller H. H. Cammann of the Trinity Corporation admitted yesterday that the removal of the Irish flags from the monuments decorated in St. Paul's Church yard had been done by order. When his attention was called to the published statement of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix that there was no rule against flags of any nationality in St. Paul's, Mr. Cammann indicated that he did not quite

day night. The police are endeavoring to

agree with him. "Flags have been removed every year." he said, "and this is the first time there has been an objection. There is no written rule

he said, "and this is the first time there has been an objection. There is no written rule regarding the matter, but it has been the custom of the corporation to allow no decorations excepting American flags, flowers and wreaths, except by special arrangement."

Mr. Cammann went on to explain that at the request of the British Consul the British flag had been allowed in the decorations at the time of the ceremonies in memory of Queen Victoria.

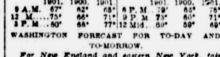
Secretary M. J. O'Brien of the Gaelic Society when seen later made vigorous denial of the assertions of Mr. Cammann. "Irish flags have been used with American flags in the decorations on Memorial Days for the past twenty-five or thirty years," he said. Originally only flags were used, but in recent years they have been used to be the in recent years they have been used to rebal permission was obtained for the St. Paul's decorations, and the flags and wreaths have been allowed to remain heretofore for about thirty days only once, in 1898, were they ever removed before. That was because, as we understood it, the florist had several Irish flags over the corners of larger American flags. At any rate, we are positive that the flags were not removed last year.

Mr. O'Brien said that no effort would be made to replace the flags without legal advice. It was likely, he said, that a demand would be made on the Trinity Corporation for the intrinsic value of the flags removed, and that afterward the question might be raised as to whether or not the corporation had acted within its rights as custodian of the monuments of Irish patriots.

An area of moderately nigh and increasing pressure covered the Lake regions and the Middle Atlan tic-and New England States yesterday, and a second night area resided over the North Pacific coast. An area of low pressure was developing in North Dakota and its outline was spreading over all the territory west of the Mississippi, with cloudy and showery weather prevailing in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern Michigan. There were cloudy and showery conditions also in the west Gulf States, East of the Mississippi and in the extreme West and Southwest the weather was fair.

It was 4 to 10 degrees warmer in the central and upper Mississippi States, the Lake regions, the New England States and the northern part of the Middle Michigan States and cooler in the extreme Northwest time.

Mental strains have no more terrors for Mental strains have any mental faculties clear. All tic-and New England States yesterday, and a second



YELLOW PEVER MOSQUITO BITES. Dr. Pinlay Believes an Antitoxin Will Events.

Dr. C. E. Finlay, a yellow fever immune, and son of Dr. C. J. Finlay, who believes in the theory that mosquitoes are the chief means of spreading the fever, arrived here yesterday from Havana ion the Morro Castle. bitten by five or six of the insects. Dr. Finlay believes that a virus may be obtained eventually that may be used as successfully in ineculation against yellow fever as vaccine is for smallpox.

Will Be Sold for Benefit of Jacksonville Fire

Sufferers. A bale of cotton sent to William R. Cor-W. A. Barciay, manager of a compress company at Temple, Tex., to be sold here for the benefit of the Jacksonville fire sufferers is now at the New York Cotton Exchange. The members of the exchange were subscribing yesterday to a fund to be used in buying it. When the bale has been bought in here it will then be forwarded to some other city to be resold for the benefit of the fire

GOT OUT.

The Food Care Brought Her Out With Plying Colors. A lady in Laurence, Ind., Mrs. M. C. Waring,

was a poor judge of food and also a worker in literary and educational lines where she exhausted her vitality because of the bad combination of a load of work and poorly selected food to rebuild her. She was using hot cakes for breakfast, meat, coffee, eto , and gradually lost ground until she became a total wreck. She says,

"I was so reduced that the slightest noise brought a cold perspiration all over me. Sleep was out of the question and my appetite was gone. I was apprehensive of all sorts of disaster. I became really very ill. I was on the verge of losing my mind when one day a friend who sat at my bedside remarked she would bring me something nice to eat, Sure enough when she came over she had a dainty luncheon on a tray with pretty decorated china dishes, etc. A cup held some coffee, as I supposed, and a dish held some hard, brown granules, and she told

liquid was Postum Coffee.

I liked the taste of the Grape-Nuts with a little cream and ate all of it. After some persuasion I drank the Postum Coffee and

me that was Grape-Nuts Food, whereas the

upper Mississippi States, the Lake regions, the New England States and the northern part of the Middle Atlantic States, and cooler in the eithem Northwest and Rocky Mountain districts.

In this city the day was fair and warmer: average numidity, 80 per cent.; wind fresh westerly; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.93; 3 P. M., 29.90.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by The Sun's thermometer at the attest level, is shown in the annexed table:

-Official Sun's.
-Official Su